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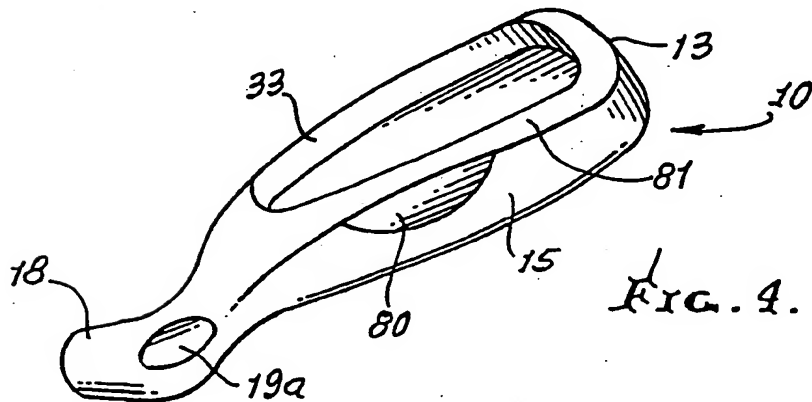
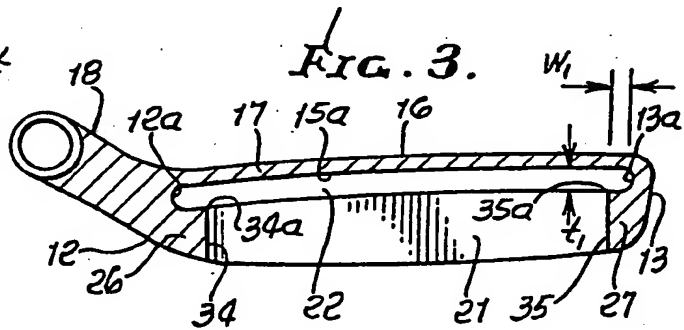
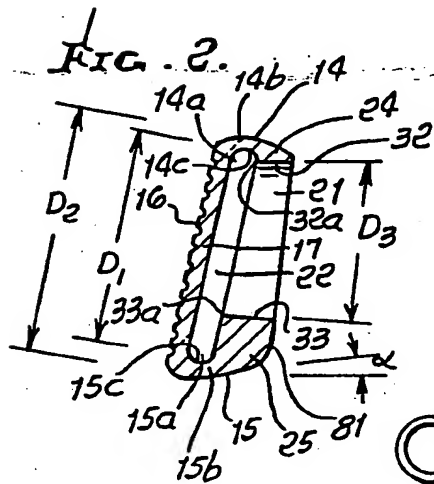
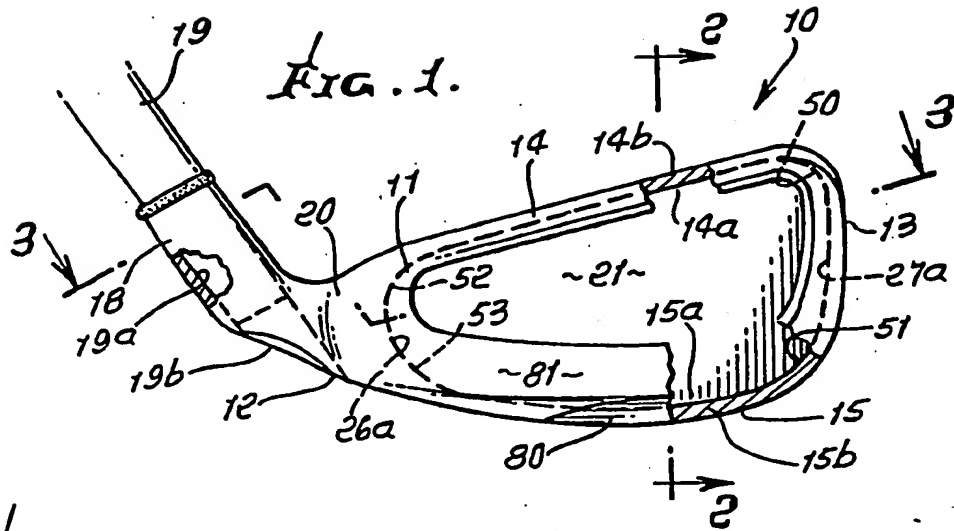
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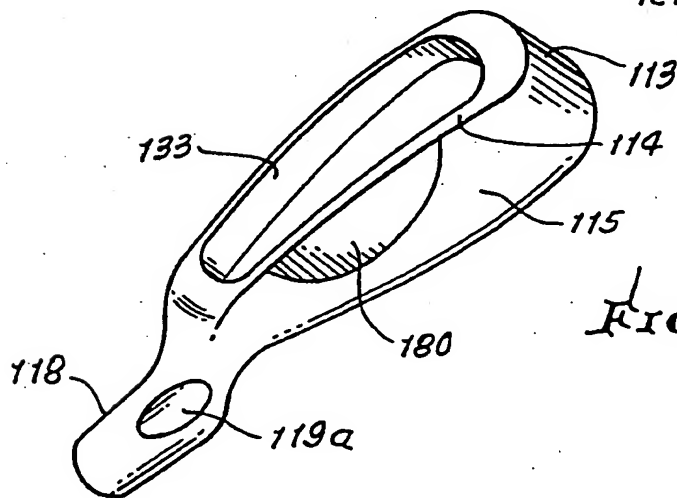
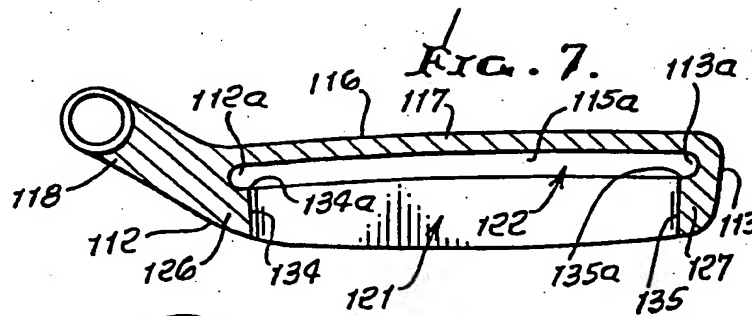
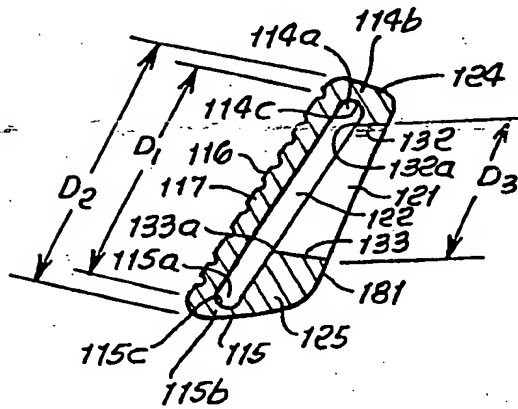
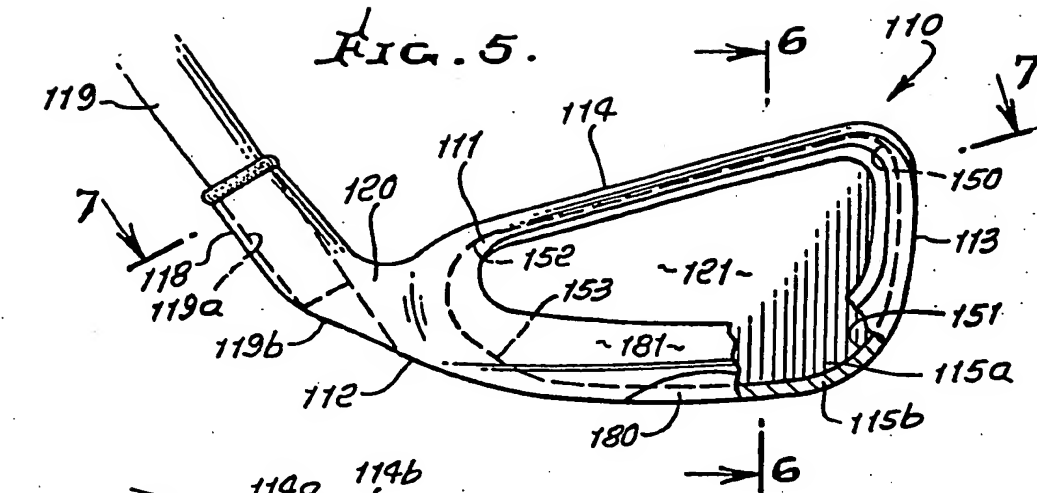
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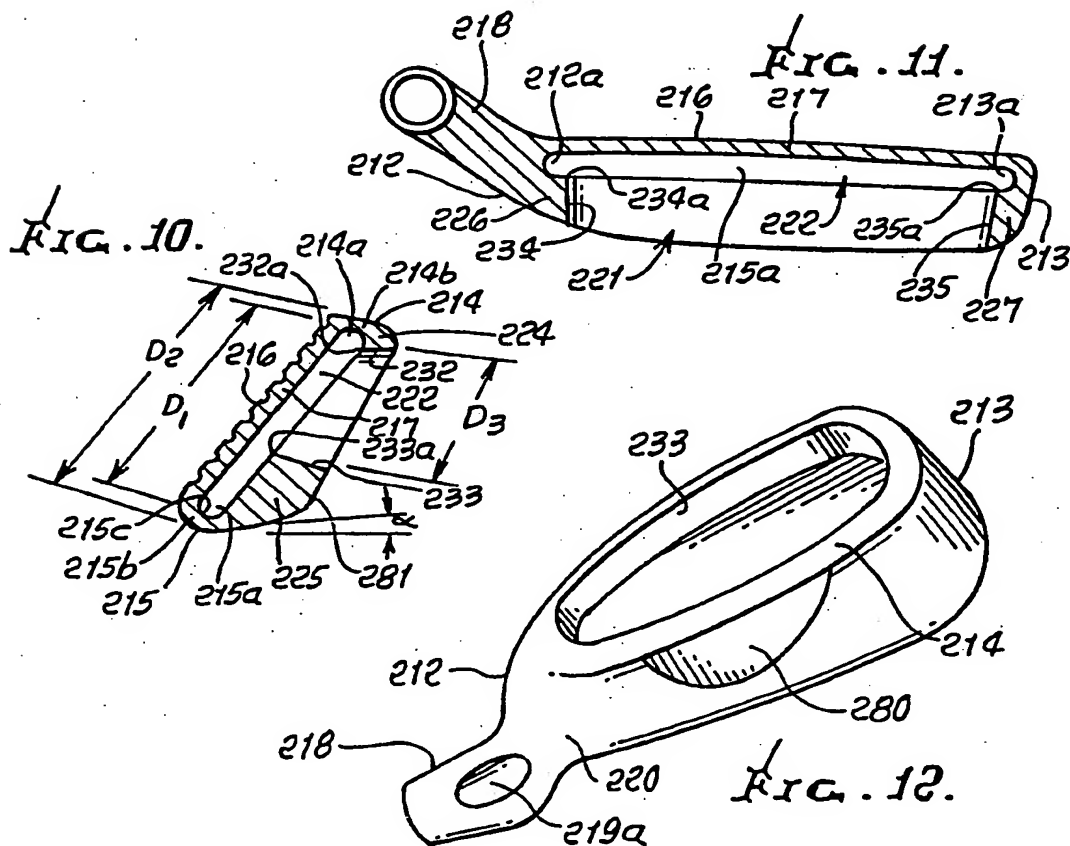
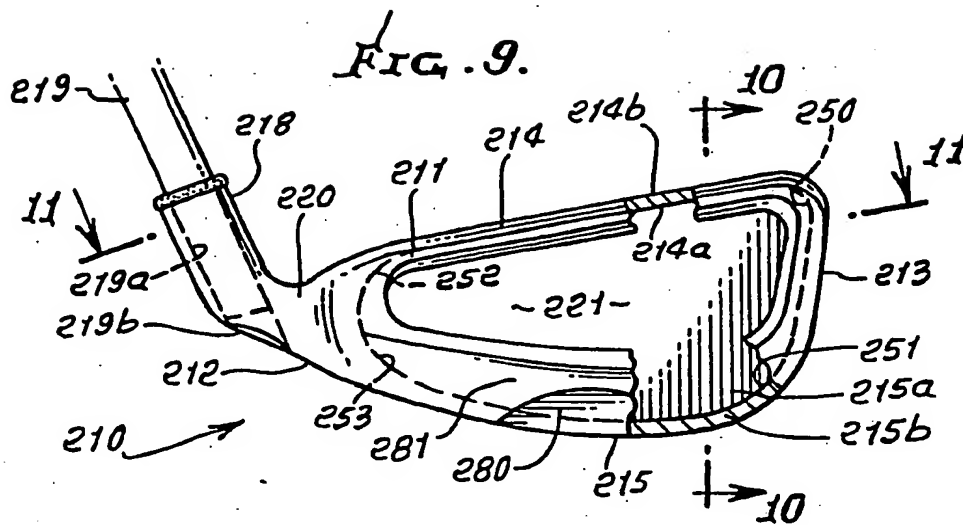
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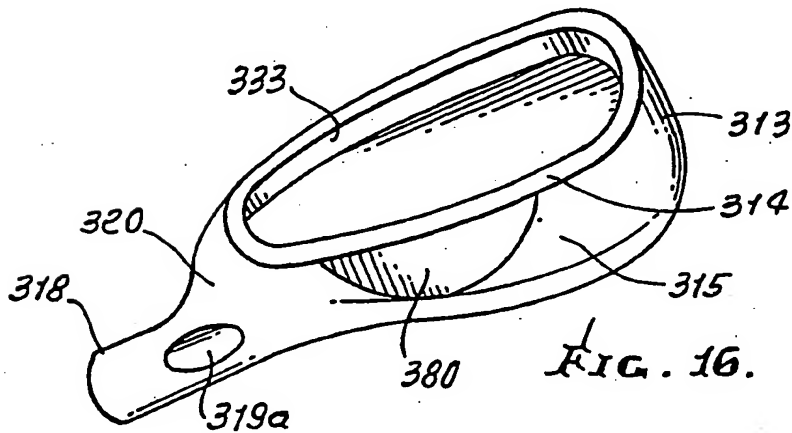
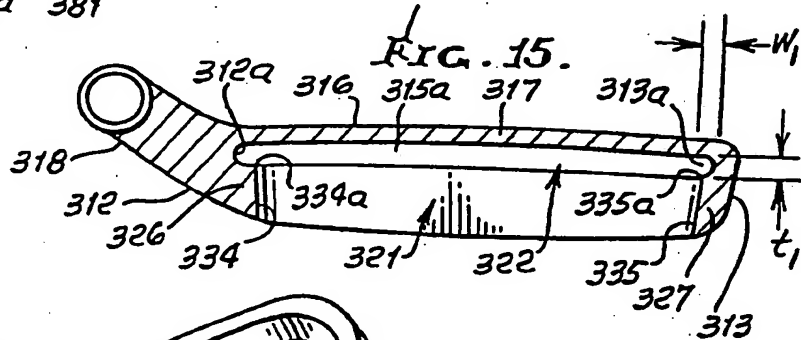
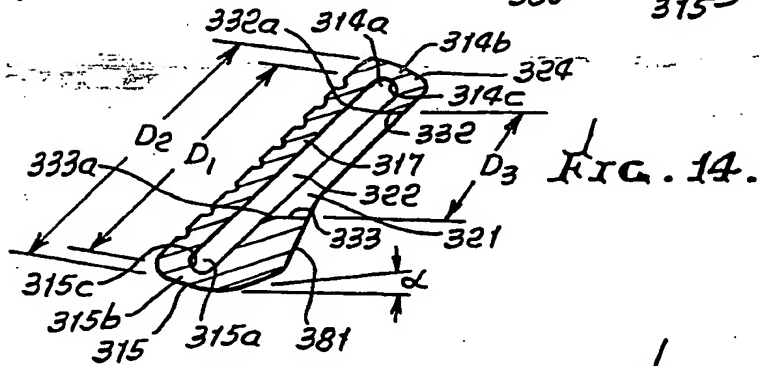
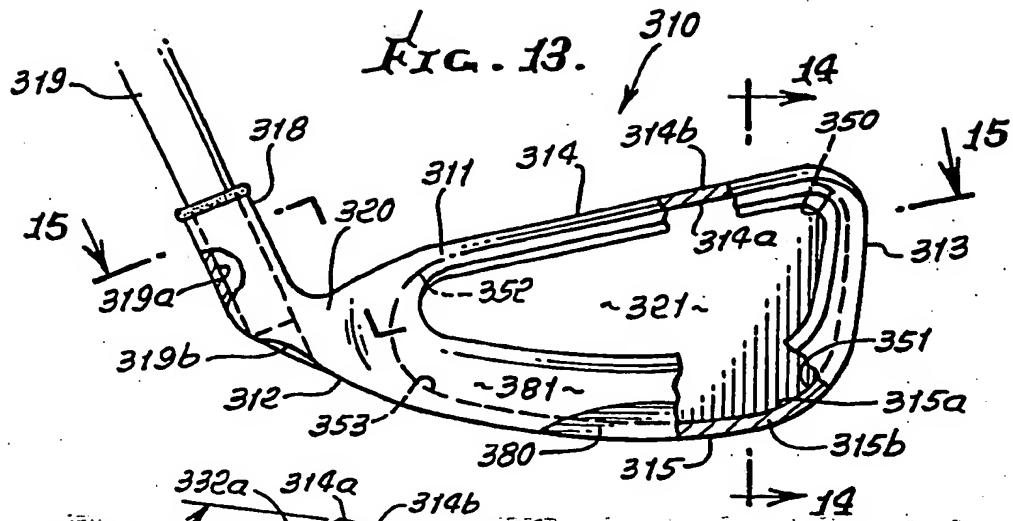


FIG. 17.

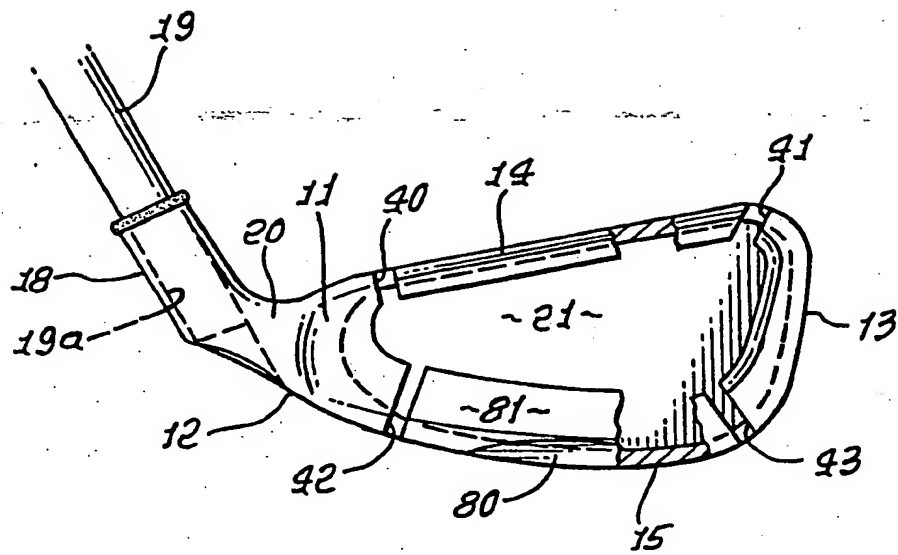


FIG. 18.

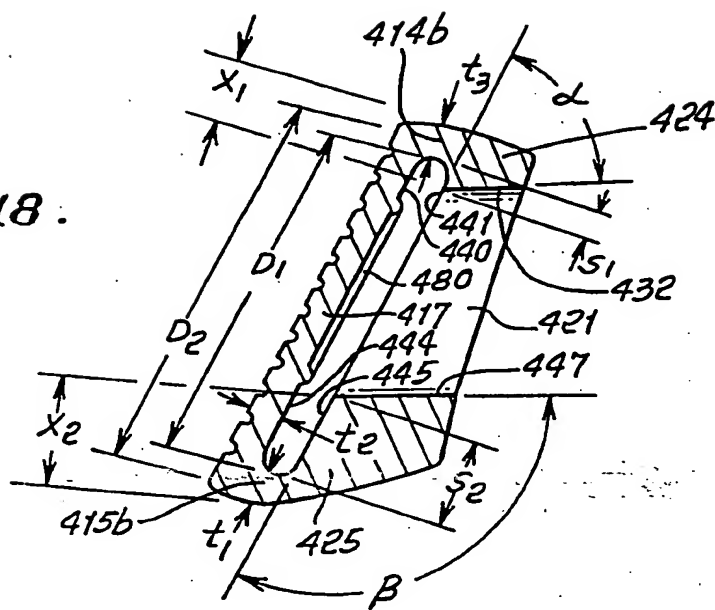
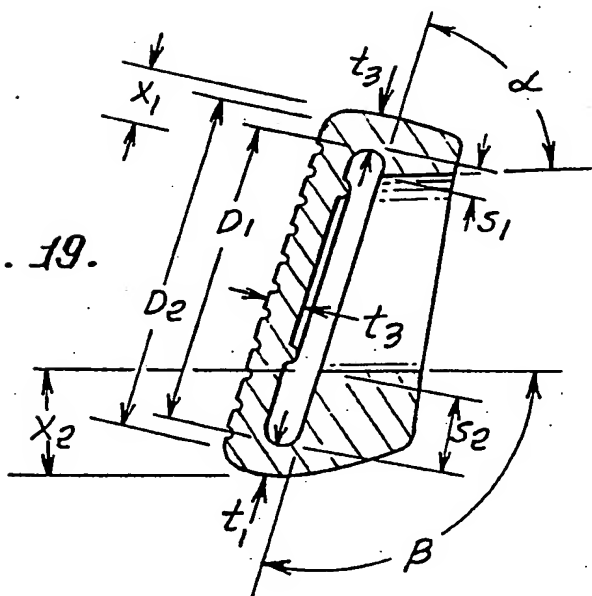


FIG. 19.



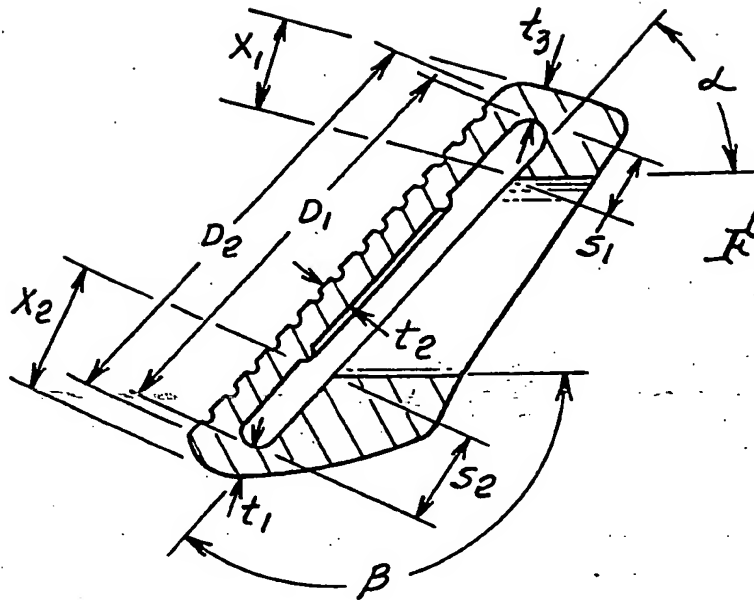


FIG. 20.

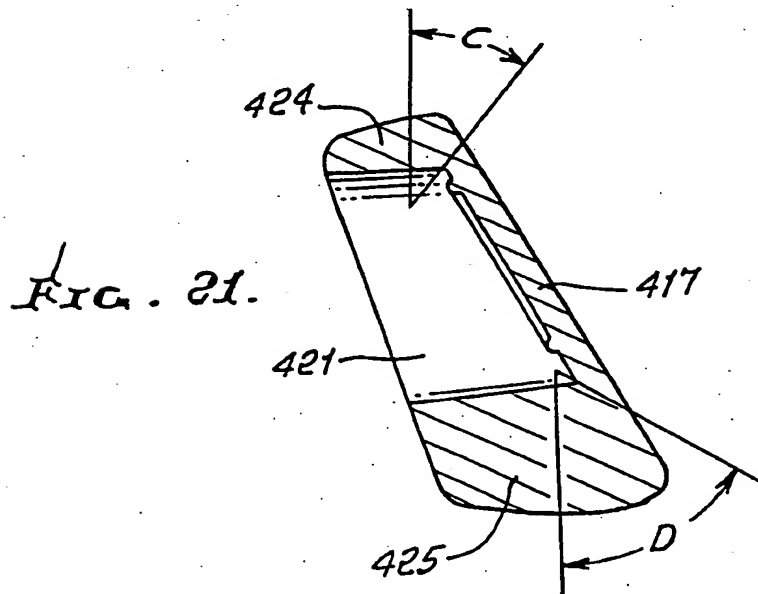


FIG. 21.

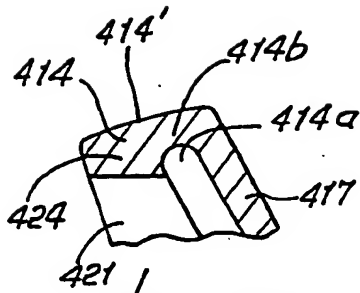


FIG. 22a.

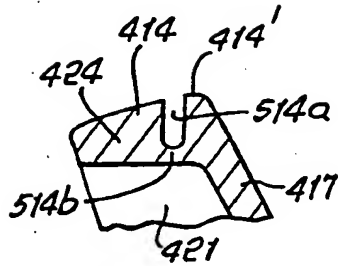


FIG. 22b.

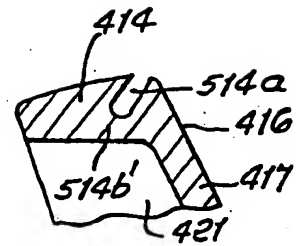


FIG. 22c.

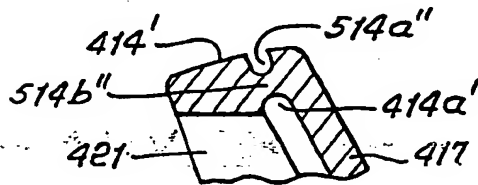


FIG. 22d.

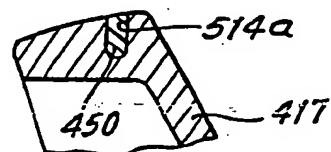


FIG. 22e.

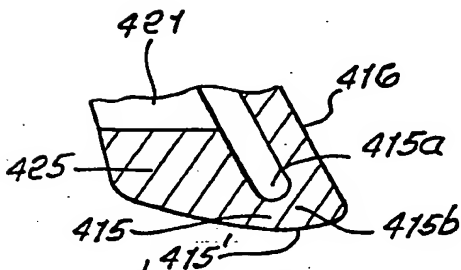


FIG. 23a.

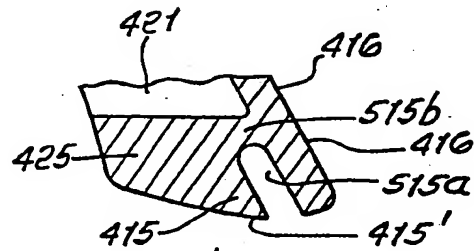


FIG. 23b.

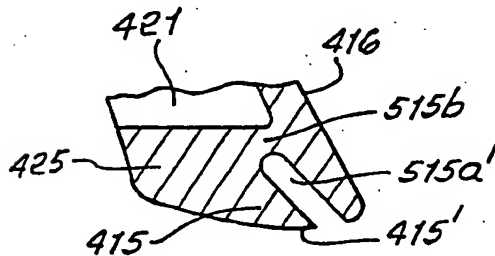


FIG. 23c.

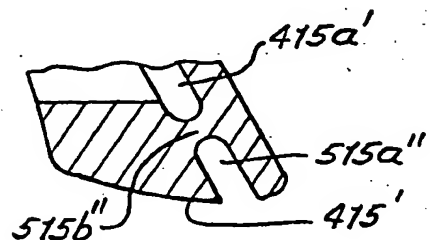


FIG. 23d.

IMPROVED GOLF CLUB HEADS

5

This invention relates generally to golf clubs, and more particularly to golf club irons of improved construction, to achieve advantages, such as twist resistance, during impact with golf balls, and delayed momentum transfer to golf balls during stroking. In this regard, and in the past, irons evolved in design from flat back to hollow back structure, the present invention providing a further evolution in back structure to achieve virtual head enlargement effects.

15

Many efforts have been made to design iron heads to achieve higher energy availability for transfer to the golf ball, when the ball is impacted by the head. However, no way was known, to our knowledge, to achieve delayed momentum transfer to the ball, over the very short time interval when the ball remains in contact with the head face, in the novel and unusual manner as achieved by the present invention; and no way was known to couple such delayed energy transfer with head twist resistance, in the manner to be described.

20

25

It is a major object of the invention to provide an improved iron head construction meeting the need for a delayed momentum transfer effect to the ball during club stroking, and also to provide club head increased twist resistance. Basically, the invention, as embodied in a head metallic body, is constructed to define two intersecting recesses rearwardly of the head front wall, and bounded by head metallic extents projecting rearwardly proximate peripheral regions of the head face defining front wall. For example, the head may include:

a) a body defining a forwardly extending main recess located rearwardly of the front wall,

b) and the body also defining an undercut recess located directly rearwardly of the front wall and extending outwardly from the main recess toward at least two of the following:

i) the top wall

ii) the bottom wall

iii) the toe

iv) the heel.

As will be seen, the undercut recess may extend outwardly from its intersection with the main recess toward all of the top and bottom walls, and the toe and heel, whereby the undercut recess may then bound the main recess. This construction facilitates slightly delayed forward transfer of momentum of the body metal rearwardly of the undercut recess, to the front wall and front face,

via peripheral extents of the head. Typically, the metal of the head has reduced thickness directly rearwardly of the front wall periphery, due to the provision of the undercut recess, as referred to. This also enables
5 reallocation of some metal to project rearwardly from the looping recess, enhancing head peripheral weighting for anti-twist effect.

Desirably, the undercut recess is extended upwardly and downwardly into proximity with the uppermost
10 and lowermost extents of the head front face, and to redistribute head metal to project rearwardly of the undercuts, whereby a significant sweet spot enlarging effect is achieved. Lateral sweet spot enlargement is also provided by undercuts at the toe and heel.

15 It is desirable to provide an undercut recess, as referred to, which extends in a loop that lies generally parallel to the inclined front face of the iron. The inclination of that loop varies with the number of the iron, designating different front face
20 inclinations, as for example 1 to 9 irons and wedges.

It can be advantageous to form the head with a rearward projection with upward thickening between the bottom wall and the main recess, and rearwardly of the undercut recess that extends toward the bottom wall; and
25 the head may also have a rearward projection with downward thickening between the top wall and the main recess, and rearwardly of the undercut recess that extends toward the top wall.

It can also be preferable to provide upward
30 thickening of the lower rearward projection, as referred

to, which substantially exceeds said downward thickening of the upper rearward projection, as referred to; and typically, the upward thickening of the lower rearward projection is at least twice the downward thickening of the upper rearward projection, as will be seen.

Further, the undercut recess that extends toward the top wall of the head typically has forward and rearward sides that extend generally parallel to one another. The upper rearward projection, as referred to, has a lower surface facing the main recess, that lower surface intersecting the rearward side of the undercut recess at an acute angle; and the undercut recess that extends toward the bottom wall of the head typically has forward and rearward sides that extend in generally parallel relation. The lower rearward projection, as referred to, has an upper surface facing the main recess, that upper surface intersecting the rearward side of the undercut recess that extends toward the bottom wall at an obtuse angle. These relationships also contribute to the novel structures, mode of operation and results of the invention.

It is sometimes preferred to provide an undercut recess extending toward the top wall with a slant height S_1 above the main recess, and an undercut recess extending toward the bottom wall with a slant height S_2 below the main recess, wherein S_2 substantially exceeds S_1 . Typically, S_2/S_1 exceeds 1.5. Further, the head typically defines a first web that is upwardly concave toward the undercut recess that extends toward the bottom wall, and a second web that is downwardly concave toward

the undercut recess that extends toward the top wall. Also, the second web typically has minimum thickness t_1 between the top wall and the undercut recess. The front wall has thickness t_2 , and wherein $t_1 \cong t_2$; also, the
5 front web typically has minimum thickness t_3 between the bottom wall and the undercut recess, and $t_3 \cong t_2$.

As will be seen, the head, by virtue of such webs, has C-shaped cross section in a plane normal to head length dimension between the toe and heel of the
10 head. These relationships also contribute to the novel structure, mode of operation, and results of the invention.

It may be desirable to provide webs at various locations and of various configurations at upper and/or
15 lower regions of iron heads, as will appear.

The invention also aims to provide a set of irons, each iron incorporating the dual intersecting recesses, as referred to, and the rearward projections extending generally horizontally irrespectively of the
20 angles of the front faces of the irons in the set.

Embodiments of the present invention will now be described by way of example only with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

25

Fig. 1 is a rear elevation of a #1 iron of a golf club set incorporating the invention;

Fig. 2 is a section taken on lines 2-2 of Fig.

1;

Fig. 3 is a section on lines 3-3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a rear perspective view of the Fig.

1 head;

5

Fig. 5 is a view like Fig. 1 but showing a #6 iron incorporating the invention;

Fig. 6 is a vertical section taken on lines 6-6 of Fig. 5;

Fig. 7 is a section on lines 7-7 of Fig. 5;

10

Fig. 8 is a rear perspective view of the Fig.

5 head;

Fig. 9 is a view like Fig. 1 showing a #8 iron incorporating the invention;

15

Fig. 10 is a vertical section taken on lines 10-10 of Fig. 9;

Fig. 11 is a section taken on lines 11-11 of Fig. 9;

Fig. 12 is a rear perspective view of the Fig. 9 head;

20

Fig. 13 is a view like Fig. 1 showing the rear side of a pitching wedge incorporating the invention;

Fig. 14 is a vertical section taken on lines 14-14 of Fig. 13;

25

Fig. 15 is a section taken on lines 15-15 of Fig. 13;

Fig. 16 is a rear perspective view of the Fig. 13 head;

Fig. 17 is a view like Fig. 1 showing corner slots;

30

Fig. 18 is a view similar to Fig. 1 showing a

#5 iron in cross section;

Figs. 19 and 20 are views similar to Fig. 18 showing #1 and #9 irons in cross section;

Fig. 21 is a view like Fig. 18 but showing regions of upper and lower web locations; and

Figs. 22(a)--22(e) and Figs. 23(a)--23(d) are fragmentary sections showing various web locations and configurations.

10 Referring first to Fig. 1, the illustrated golf club head 10, in the form of a #1 iron of a set, has a body 11 defining a heel 12, toe 13, top wall 14, and bottom wall or sole 15. The body also defines an upwardly and rearwardly inclined front face 16 at the frontal side of an associated front wall 17. A hosel is shown at 18 and integrally joins the body via neck 20; and a shaft 19 extends into a bore 19a that extends through the hosel, as seen at bottom bore opening 19b and is anchored therein in a suitable manner. Opening 19b may be suitably plugged. The head and hosel may consist of a one-piece, metallic steel casting, other metals and alloys being usable.

20 In accordance with the invention, the body defines two intersecting recesses related to rearwardly elongated body projections, typically extending rearwardly, as will be described, irrespective of the head front face angularity. The two recesses include a forwardly and rearwardly extending main recess 21, and an

undercut recess 22 located directly rearwardly of the front wall and extending laterally outwardly from the forwardmost extent of the main recess 21, toward at least two of the following:

- 5 i) top wall 14
- ii) bottom wall or sole 15
- iii) the toe region 13
- iv) the heel region 12.

Typically, the undercut recess portions 14a and 15a, associated with walls 14 and 15, are elongated 10 directionally between the toe and heel, over the major length of the head, thereby achieving a large portion of the benefits of the invention. These benefits include metal redistribution toward the upper and lower 15 peripheries of the head, and projecting rearwardly at 24 and 25, for enhancing anti-twist of the head during stroking and ball impact. Such metal rearward redistribution, i.e., lengthening in a rearward direction, as at 24 and 25, rearwardly of undercuts 14a 20 and 15a, is believed to achieve somewhat delayed momentum transfer from the metal portions 24 and 25, to the front wall and front face 16, thereby maintaining a greater time interval of front face contact with the ball during stroking, for better ball control. The size and mass of 25 the lower projection 25 substantially exceeds the size and mass of the upper projection 24, as is seen in Fig. 2, enhancing the delay effect.

Note that such momentum transfer, visualized in the form of forward waves, is required to pass around and 30 through the reduced thickness forward portions 14b and

15b f the rearwardly projecting portions 24 and 25,
enhancing such delay. Such delay of wave travel through
narrowed regions (or webs or bridges) 14b and 15b are
facilitated by the outwardly concave curvature at 14c and
5 15c, or other similar thickness narrowing shape, bounding
the outermost extents of the undercuts 14a and 15a.
Enhanced performance and ball control have been
determined by repeated, actual use of such an iron, both
with humans and robots. A sweet spot enlarging effect
10 (vertically) is achieved without requiring head vertical
enlargement. Note that the undercuts 14a and 15a are
near the uppermost and lowermost extents of face 16, and
the slant height dimension D_1 of the undercut recess is
90% to 95% of the slant height D_2 of face 16. Thus,
15 $.90 < D_1/D_2 < .95$.

The undercut recess portions 12a and 13a,
associated with the heel and toe, and associated metal
redistribution rearwardly and functionally outwardly
(i.e., enlarging effect) from those undercuts,
20 contributes to and adds to the same effects as described
above for the undercut recess portions 14a and 15a, i.e.,
the sweet spot is enlarged toward the toe and heel. The
undercut recess projects outwardly at 12a, 14a, and 15a
at the heel, toe and toward the top walls, respectively,
25 i.e., from the edges 34a, 35a, and 32a, to an extent w_1
(which may vary, as shown); however, the front-to-rear
thickness t_1 of the undercut recess is approximately as
follows:

$$.5t_1 < w_1 < 1.5t_1$$

30 Note that the undercut recess at 15a projects downwardly

from edge 33a to an extent between 1.5 and 2.5 times w_1 .

The radii of the circular curvatures at 14c and 15c are typically between .150 and .160 inches for #1 through #7 irons; between .210 and .230 for #8 and #9 irons; and between .300 and .320 for a pitching wedge; however, these dimensions can vary.

Note in this regard the rearward projections 26 and 27 in Fig. 3, extending rearwardly from the undercuts 12a and 13a, and also rearward projections at 24 and 25. Such rearward projections 24 and 25, 26 and 27 are elongated directly rearwardly of the undercuts 12a, 13a, 14a, and 15a, and in relation to their thickness dimensions, showing that metal has been redistributed to those projections to enhance the effects described and without increasing the overall vertical dimension of the head.

The inner sides or ledges 32 and 33, defined by the projections 24 and 25, are substantially flat in a forward-to-rearward direction; however, they define a loop in combination with the corresponding inner and curved sides 34 and 35 of the projections 26 and 27, that loop subtending the major aerial extent of the front face, including an enlarged "sweet spot". Correspondingly, all undercut recess portions 12a, 13a, 14a, and 15a, also defines, preferably, a loop. Undercut recess concave corners appear at 50, 51, 52, and 53. Dimension D_3 , between 32 and 33, is substantially less than D_1 at all sections parallel to the section of Fig. 2. The undercut recess has a periphery defining an area A_1 within that periphery, the front face 16 having a

maximum area, where:

$$.90 < A_1/A_2 < .95$$

It is found that the undercut recess structure substantially enlarges the effective sweet spot at the face 16. Side 32 is inclined upwardly and rearwardly from horizontal at between 1° and 3°; and side 33 is inclined downwardly and rearwardly from horizontal at between 1° and 3°. Bottom wall 15 is inclined at α upwardly and rearwardly from horizontal at between 5° and 8°. A local relief facet 80 (inclined upwardly and rearwardly) is provided beneath the sweet spot location to intersect bottom wall 15 and rear surface 81.

Fig. 17 shows that slots may be provided, as at 40-43, proximate corners of the loop defined by the rearward projections 24-27 to decouple or reduce the stiffening effect of joining the rearward extending portions 24-27 at the loop corners. This allows the momentum transfer from each of such portions to independently proceed forwardly, with delayed action, as referred to, without being affected by the momentum transfer associated with the other portions, or attenuated by the effects of such other portions.

Figs. 5-8 show a corresponding construction of a #6 iron, having a more inclined front face, as shown. The corresponding numbered elements are the same as those in Figs. 1-4, with each number preceded by a 1, i.e., providing a one hundred series of numbers.

Figs. 9-12 correspond to Figs. 1-4, but show a #8 iron with the two intersecting recesses in associated structure as defined above. The corresponding elements

have a 2 preceding each number, whereby a two hundred series of elements are defined.

5 Figs. 13-16 correspond to Figs. 1-4, but show a pitching wedge with the two recesses in associated structure, as defined above. The corresponding elements have a 3 preceding each number, whereby a three hundred series of elements are defined.

10 Fig. 18 corresponds to Fig. 6 but shows in representation actual size #5 iron in section, with elements corresponding to those of Fig. 6 numbered the same except for an initial "4" instead of "1".

15 In Fig. 18, upward overall thickening X_2 of the lower rearward projection 425 substantially exceeds the downward, overall thickening X_1 of the upper rearward projection 424; and typically X_2 is at least $1.25 X_1$.

20 Further, the undercut recess extent toward the top wall of the head has forward and rearward sides 440 and 441 that extend generally parallel to one another; the upper rearward projection 424 has a lower surface 432 facing the main recess 421; and that lower surface 432 intersects the recess rearward side 441 at an acute angle α . In addition, the undercut recess extent toward the bottom wall of the head has forward and rearward sides 444 and 445 that extend generally parallel to one another; and the lower rearward projection 425 has an upper surface 447 facing the main recess 421; and that upper surface 447 intersects the recess rearward side 445 at an obtuse angle β .

30 Fig. 18 also shows that the upper undercut recess extent toward the top wall has slant height S_1

above the main recess; the undercut recess extent toward the bottom wall has slant height S_2 below the main recess; S_2 substantially exceeds S_1 , and typically S_2/S_1 exceeds 1.5, as shown.

5 Further, the minimum thickness t_1 of lower web 415b is related to the thickness t_2 of the front wall 417 by the relation $t_1 \approx t_2$; and the minimum thickness t_3 of the upper web 414b is related to t_2 by the relation $t_3 \approx t_2$. As shown, and by virtue of such webs, the head has
10 a C-shaped cross section in a plane (the plane of Fig. 18) normal to head length dimension between the toe and heel.

 The above relationships are also found in Figs. 2, 6, 10, and 14. Slant height D_1 and D_2 relationships
15 found in Fig. 18 are the same as those in Figs. 2, 6, 10, and 14. A medallion 480 is formed integrally with the rear side of the front wall 417.

 It will be understood that intermediate irons have the same construction, but with associated changing
20 front face inclinations, as in a set of such irons. Accordingly, each iron of the set has the invention incorporated therein.

 Figs. 19 and 20 are views like Fig. 18 but showing #1 and #9 irons having related dimensional
25 features, as described in connection with the above figures, especially Fig. 18. The relationships detailed in Fig. 18 remain generally the same for Figs. 19 and 20.

 Fig. 21 is a view generally like Fig. 18 but indicates, at upper and lower zones C and D, where
30 momentum or moment of inertia transfer occurs via reduced

thickness webs created at those zones, i.e., at different locations in the latter, by auxiliary recesses *f* and in the head. For simplicity, such recesses and webs are omitted. Zones C and D are characterized as located at the junctures of the front wall 417 of the head, with the upper and lower rearward projections 424 and 425, respectively. Main recess 421 extends forwardly toward wall 416.

Figs. 22(a)--22(e) are fragmentary views showing different forms of such webs in upper zones C, as in Fig. 21. Upper web 414_b in Fig. 22(a) is the same as, or similar to, web 314_b in Fig. 14, i.e., is formed between undercut recess 414_a and the upper surface 414' of upper wall 414, as in Fig. 14.

In Fig. 22(b), upper web 514_b is formed between main recess 421 and auxiliary recess 514_a cut downwardly (i.e., overcut) into the upper wall 414 from upper surface 414', intersected by 514_a. Upper web 514_b extends lengthwise of the head.

Fig. 22(c) is like Fig. 22(b) except that modified recess 514_a' is cut downwardly at a slant into top wall 414 from a point proximate the uppermost extent of front face 416 of front wall 17, whereby web 514_b' is formed.

Fig. 22(d) is like Fig. 22(a) in that it incorporates an undercut recess 414_a', like 414_a, except that recess 414_a' is shallower in depth; also, Fig. 22d is like Fig. 22(b) in that it incorporates an auxiliary recess 514_a'' that intersects the top surface 414' of the head, recess 514_a'' being shallower in depth than recess

514a. A narrow web 514b'' is formed between recesses 514a'' and 414a'. Each such recess and web in Figs. 22(a)--22(d) extends lengthwise along a path extending generally between the head, toe and heel. The heads are metallic.

In Fig. 22(e), the construction is the same as in Fig. 22(b) except that filler material 450 extends in and along recess 514a. That material may be nonmetallic, and may bond to the recess walls. An example is a resinous material, such as epoxide, urethane or silicone rubber.

Figs. 23(a)--23(d) are fragmentary views showing different forms of webs created in lower zones D, as referred to in Fig. 21. Lower web 415b in Fig. 23(a) is the same as, or similar to, web 314b in Fig. 14, i.e., is formed between undercut recess 415a and the lower surface 415' of lower wall 415, as in Fig. 14.

In Fig. 23(b), lower auxiliary web 515b is formed between main recess 421 and auxiliary recess 515a, cut upwardly into the lower wall 415 from its lower (i.e., outer) surface 415'. Recess 515a is located rearwardly of front face 416 and forwardly of main extent of lower projection and is parallel to the plane of 416.

Fig. 23(c) is like Fig. 23(b) except that modified recess 515a' is cut downwardly and forwardly at a slant relative to wall 416, to intersect bottom wall 415' at a point proximate the lowermost extent of front face 416, whereby web 515b is formed, as shown.

Fig. 22(d) is like Fig. 23(a) in that it incorporates an undercut recess 515a' like 515a, but

shallower in depth than the latter; also, Fig. 23(d is like Fig. 23(b) in that it incorporates an auxiliary (overcut) recess 515a'' that intersects lower surface 415' of the head, recess 515a'' being shallower in depth than recess 515a. A narrow web 515b'' is formed between recesses 515a' and 515a''. Each such recess and web in Figs. 23(a)--23(d) extends lengthwise along a path extending generally between the head, toe and heel regions. The heads are metallic.

Any one of the upper web configurations of Figs. 22(a)--22(d) can be employed with any one of the lower web configurations of Figs. 23(a)--23(d); however, Figs. 22(a) would normally be used with 23(a); Fig. 22(b) with 23(b); Fig. 22(c) with Fig. 23(c); and Fig. 22(d) with Fig. 23(d). Any of the recesses can be filled, as in Fig. 22(e). The toe region of the head can also incorporate webs of the configurations described in Figs. 22(a)--22(d) and 23(a)--23(d).

CLAIMS:

1. A golf club head having a body defining a heel, toe, top wall, bottom wall, and a front wall defining an upwardly and rearwardly inclined front face and rear face, wherein

a) said body defines a forwardly extending main recess located rearwardly of said front wall,

b) said body also defines an undercut recess located rearwardly of said front wall rear face and extending outwardly from said main recess toward said top wall and toward said bottom wall, proximate said rear face,

c) said head has rearward projection with downward thickening between said top wall and said main recess, and rearwardly of said undercut recess that extends toward said top wall, said undercut recess that extends toward said top wall having forward and rearward sides that extend generally parallel to one another, and

d) said rearward projection has a lower surface facing said main recess, said lower surface intersecting said rearward side of the undercut recess at an acute angle.

2. The head of claim 1 including

e) said head also having rearward projection with upward thickening between said bottom wall and said main recess, and rearwardly of said undercut recess that extends toward said bottom wall, said undercut recess that extends toward said bottom wall having forward and rearward sides that extend generally parallel to one another,

f) said last named rearward projection having an upper surface facing said main recess, said upper surface intersecting said rearward side of the undercut recess extending toward said bottom wall at an obtuse angle.

3. A golf club head having a body defining a heel, toe, top wall, bottom wall, and a front wall defining an upwardly and rearwardly inclined front face and rear face, wherein

a) said body defines a forwardly extending main recess located rearwardly of said front wall,

b) said body also defines an undercut recess located rearwardly of said front wall rear face and extending outwardly from said main recess toward said top wall and toward said bottom wall, proximate said rear face,

c) said head has rearward projection with upward thickening between said bottom wall and said main recess, and rearwardly of said undercut recess that extends toward said bottom wall, said undercut recess

that extends toward said bottom wall having forward and rearward sides that extend generally parallel to one another, and

d) . said rearward projection has an upper surface facing said main recess, said upper surface intersecting said rearward side of the undercut recess at an obtuse angle.

4. A golf club head having a body defining a heel, toe, top wall, bottom wall, and a front wall defining an upwardly and rearwardly inclined front face and rear face, wherein

a) said body defines a forwardly extending main recess located rearwardly of said front wall,

b) said body also defines an undercut recess located rearwardly of said front wall rear face and extending outwardly from said main recess toward said top wall and toward said bottom wall, proximate said rear face,

c) said head has rearward projection with upward thickening between said bottom wall and said main recess, and rearwardly of said undercut recess that extends toward said bottom wall,

d) said head also having rearward projection with downward thickening between said top wall and said main recess, and rearwardly of said undercut recess that extends toward said top wall, and

e) said upward thickening substantially exceeds said downward thickening.

5. The head of claim 4 wherein said upward thickening is at least 1.5 times said downward thickening.

6. A golf club head as defined in claim 4 wherein said rear face has a slant height dimension D_1 between uppermost and lowermost extents of said undercut recess in a vertical plane generally normal to lengthwise horizontal extent of the head between the heel and toe, and said front wall has a slant height dimension D_2 between uppermost and lowermost extents thereof in said plane, and wherein D_1/D_2 exceeds about .90.

7. A golf club head having a body defining a heel, toe, top wall, bottom wall, and a front wall defining an upwardly and rearwardly inclined front face and rear face, wherein

a) said body defines a forwardly extending main recess located rearwardly of said front wall,

b) said body also defines an undercut recess located rearwardly of said front wall rear face and extending outwardly from said main recess toward said top wall and toward said bottom wall, proximate said rear face,

c) said head has first rearward projection with upward thickening between said bottom wall and said main recess, and rearwardly of said undercut recess that extends toward said bottom wall,

d) said head also has second rearward

projection with downward thickening between said top wall and said main recess, and rearwardly of said undercut recess that extends toward said top wall, and

e) said undercut recess extends toward said top wall having slant height S_1 above said main recess, said undercut recess extending toward said bottom wall having slant height S_2 below said main recess, and wherein S_2 substantially exceeds S_1 .

8. The head of claim 7 wherein $S_2/S_1 > 1.5$.

9. The head of claim 7 or 8, which is locally downwardly concave toward said undercut recess that extends toward said top wall, and is upwardly concave toward said undercut recess that extends toward said bottom wall.

10. The head of claim 7, 8 or 9, which defines a first web that is upwardly concave toward said undercut recess that extends toward said bottom wall, and a second web that is downwardly concave toward said undercut recess that extends toward said top wall.

11. The head of claim 10 wherein the head has C-shaped cross-section in a plane normal to length dimension of the head between said toe and said heel.

12. The head of claim 10 wher in said second web has minimum thickness t_1 between the top wall and the undercut recess, and the front wall has thickness t_2 , and wherein $t_1 \approx t_2$.

13. The head of claim 10 wherein said first web has minimum thickness t_3 between the bottom wall and the undercut recess, and the front wall has thickness t_2 , and wherein $t_3 \approx t_2$.

14. The head of claim 12 wherein the first web has minimum thickness t_3 between the bottom wall and the undercut recess, and wherein $t_3 \approx t_2$.

15. The head of any preceding claim, including a medallion on said rear wall and facing rearwardly toward said main recess.

16. A golf club head having a body defining a heel, toe, top wall, sole, and a front wall defining an upwardly and rearwardly inclined front face in ball-addressing position of the head, wherein

a) said body defines a forwardly extending main recess located rearwardly of said front wall,

b) and said body has upper and lower projections extending rearwardly from said front wall above and below said main recess, said projections being rearwardly elongated, and

c) said body defines a first auxiliary recess located rearwardly of said front face and forwardly of the main extent of one of said projections, said auxiliary recess intersecting outer surface extent of the head.

17. The head of claim 16 wherein said first auxiliary recess intersects uppermost surface extent of the head along a path extending generally between the heel and toe.

18. The head of claim 16 wherein said first auxiliary recess intersects lowermost surface extent of the head along a path extending generally between the heel and toe.

19. The head of claim 16, 17 or 18 wherein there is a web formed between innermost extent of the first auxiliary recess and said main recess.

20. The head of claim 17 wherein there is a second auxiliary recess located rearwardly of said front face and forwardly of main extent of the lower projection, said second auxiliary recess intersecting lowermost extent of the head along a path extending generally between the heel and toe.

21. The head of claim 20 wherein there is a first web formed between innermost extent of the first auxiliary recess and said main recess, and there is a second web formed between innermost extent of the second auxiliary recess and said main recess.

22. The head of claim 16 wherein said body also defines an undercut recess located rearwardly of said front wall rear face, and extending outwardly from said main recess generally toward outer surface extent of the head.

23. The head of claim 22 wherein said undercut recess extends generally toward said first auxiliary recess.

24. The head of claim 23 including a web formed by said body between said first auxiliary recess and said undercut recess.

25. The head of claim 16 including non-metallic filler material in said first auxiliary recess.

26. The head of claim 20 including non-metallic filler material in said first and second auxiliary recesses.

27. The golf club head of claim 16 wherein said body has a third rearward projection at said toe and which is rearwardly elongated adjacent said main recess.

28. The head of claim 11 wherein said body defines an additional auxiliary recess located rearwardly of said front face and forwardly of main extent of said third projection.

29. The golf club head of claim 27 wherein said third recess intersects outer surface extent of the head.

30. The head of claim 29 including non-metallic filler in said third recess.

31. The golf club head of claim 16 wherein either one or both of said upper and lower projections taper rearwardly.

32. The golf club head of claim 28 wherein each of said upper, lower and third projections taper rearwardly.

33. The golf club head of any preceding claim wherein said body is metallic.

34. The golf club head of claim 16 wherein each of said rearward projections has an overall rearward length dimension and a thickness dimension outwardly from said main recess, said length dimension substantially exceeding said thickness dimension.

35. A set of golf club iron heads, each according to any of the preceding claims.

36. A golf club comprising a club head according to any of claims 1 to 34.

37. Golf club heads substantially as herein described with reference to and as shown in the accompanying drawings.



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Claims searched: 1-2

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Search Report under Section 17

Databases searched:

UK Patent Office collections, including GB, EP, WO & US patent specifications, in:

UK Cl (Ed.N): A6D D23B

Int Cl (Ed.6): A63B 53/04

Other:

Documents considered to be relevant:

Category	Identity of document and relevant passage	Relevant to claims
X	EP0582366A1 (CALLAWAY) (Whole document)	1-2
"	US4740345 (NIPPON GAKKI) (Whole document)	1-2

X	Document indicating lack of novelty or inventive step	A	Document indicating technological background and/or state of the art.
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